

STILLWELL MADE OFFER TO SULZER TO EXPOSE "RING"

For Pardon Would Save
Governor From
Removal.

HENNESSY TELLS OF CONFESSION

Reads Dictaphone Record of Sen-
sational Portions of Story Told
in Sing Sing—Renews Accu-
sation That McCall Paid
for His Supreme Court
Nomination.

New York, October 28.—John A. Hennessy to-night, in his speech at the Murray Hill Lyceum, read from the dictaphone record sensational portions of Former Senator Stillwell's confession to him made in Sing Sing prison. It was the most enthralling chapter of Hennessy's exposures of Tammany corruption and Murphy rule.

Stillwell, convicted in the criminal courts, as the record read, declared he had saved himself from conviction in the Senate by threatening to expose fellow Senators who had caused against him.

He declared that if pardoned he could swing the same club and save Sulzer from removal by the high court of impeachment. He declined, even in return for a pardon, to give evidence to the district attorney that would convict the seven Senators he named.

Would Not Accept Testimony.

Stillwell was not pardoned. Hennessy said, because he would not accept the terms offered by Governor Sulzer. The condition of the pardon offered was that Stillwell should give evidence and give him the proofs he claimed to have against one prominent Senator and one man prominent in Tammany Hall.

In the record as read Stillwell told Hennessy if he ever went back to Sing Sing after giving evidence to Whitman he would be murdered. He demanded an unconditional pardon. For he gave evidence against these two men or moved to whip seven other Senators into line to vote against the removal of Sulzer.

At this speech Hennessy also renewed his accusation that McCall had paid for his Supreme Court nomination. He said there had been a dispute over money matters between McCall and the police inspector, McLaughlin, and that Warden Fallon, of the Tombs, was the referee, who decided that McCall should pay.

Will Sulzer, the deposed Governor, to-night replied to Murphy's statement that the latter returned Anthony N. Brady's \$25,000 campaign contribution to him.

"Mr. Murphy, you say you returned it to Mr. Brady. He is dead and cannot call you a liar, and besides you and Brady were not on speaking terms at the time."

Sulzer spoke at six rallies on the East Side to-night and on all occasions his reaction was as remarkable as has been since the beginning of his whirlwind campaign. At two of the meetings he held up an unsigned circular, written in a shaky hand, and charged that Murphy was responsible for the circular, which was sent through the mails to-day.

Stephen A. Sullivan, former State Senator from New York City, last spring acquitted of bribery charges by the Senate, afterwards convicted by a jury, and in reply, Sulzer sent him a letter in which he said that Sullivan's offer to tell what he knew is contained in a letter made public to-day by William Sulzer. Sulzer is now in the thick of a fight against Tammany Hall, and is campaigning for election to the Assembly.

The offer to turn informer against Tammany was made by Stillwell and August 18. Just days after Sulzer had been impeached, but weeks prior to his removal. In the letter to Governor Sulzer, Stillwell asserted that he had been told in advance that Sulzer was to be pardoned. In reply, Sulzer sent him a letter in which he said that Sullivan's offer to tell what he knew is contained in a letter made public to-day by William Sulzer. Sulzer is now in the thick of a fight against Tammany Hall, and is campaigning for election to the Assembly.

Explanatory Statement.

"Some time in June," Sulzer's explanatory statement goes on, "a well-known citizen, who knew Stillwell, visited him in the Tombs and Stillwell told him that he had it direct from the Chief of Police that Governor Sulzer was to be removed from office before the 10th of July, and that just as soon as Governor Sulzer was out and Glynn was in, the latter would pardon him; for Stillwell to hold his tongue and everything would be all right. The name of this citizen will be given, if required."

Stillwell's letter applying for a pardon, Sulzer continued, was brought to him on August 17. It said in part: "I have lost my professional position and my business, and opportunities have been destroyed, of themselves severe punishment; and, therefore, with the punishment I have received, I believe that justice has been satisfied."

"True, I have been promised by the agents of the dominant political power my early release. Word was sent me before the present political agitation that the Governor would be lenient and my prompt release would follow."

"There have been other promises made prior thereto of this same general character at several times looking to the change of my situation."

Justice Fully Satisfied.

"Without regard to the good faith or otherwise, of those promises, I decline to say that I do not feel relieved by such means, but because I believe justice in my case has been fully satisfied. Furthermore, I promise to further the ends of justice and the cause of the people in any way within my power, and so show the iniquities of the present system of boss rule, whereby their representatives in the Legislature are placed between the alternative of political destruction by failure to obey the boss, or the violation of their obligations to the people."

(Continued On Second Page.)

MURET FOUND GUILTY

Friend of Schmidt Convicted in Federal Court for Counterfeiting.

New York, October 28.—Dr. Ernest Muret, friend of Hans Schmidt, confessed player of Anna Auguster, from has been on trial in the Federal court for counterfeiting late to-day, was found guilty.

Muret was held to be guilty on two counts of making and possessing counterfeiting apparatus, but the jury decided he was not guilty of conspiracy with Schmidt to counterfeit United States legal certificates.

The jury deliberated four hours, following rather a stormy session of the court, during which Schmidt, who was a witness, shouted that he and not Muret was the counterfeiter. Schmidt also declared Muret knew nothing of the murder of Anna Auguster.

The arrest of Muret came about through investigations by the police after Schmidt's confession. A flat was discovered containing photographic and printing apparatus, the ownership of which was traced to the pseudo-dentist and confessed murderer. Muret's arrest followed.

Muret was remanded until to-morrow for sentence.

EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL

Marked Decrease Compared With Preceding Quarter for 1913.

New York, October 28.—Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the third quarter of the calendar year to-day, show a marked decrease compared with the preceding quarter, but are far in excess of the corresponding quarter in 1912.

Exclusive of interest on outstanding bonds of subsidiary companies, earnings were \$40,833,531; total income, \$38,459,499. These figures are in excess of \$2,000,000 over recent estimates, and compare with \$47,721,653 and \$44,123,112 for the second and third quarters, respectively.

The gain in earnings and total income over the third quarter of last year in round figures, amounts to \$8,250,000. Surplus for the quarter is \$11,348,778, as against \$13,118,335 in 1912, and \$2,434,801 in the third quarter last year.

Analyzing the earnings of July, August and September, it is seen that none of these months compared favorably with the three months of the second quarter. This is due to the general trade reports pointing toward a moderate recession.

The usual dividends were declared, 1.5-4 per cent on the preferred shares, and 1-4 on the common, involving an outlay of \$12,658,700.

STRIPPED OF AIGRETTES

Women Bitterly Denounce Customs Inspectors at New York.

New York, October 28.—"America a Free Country, Bosh!" They ought to knock the Statue of Liberty into the pedestal. This bitter exclamation came from Mrs. Caroline White, the Chicago opera singer, who yesterday, acting under the new tariff law, ordered her and many other passengers arriving on the liner Kronprinzessin to-day to strip the feathers from their hats. Mrs. White had \$1,000 worth of aigrettes in her trunk, and these were seized.

Another opera singer, Frieda Hempel, was the only one who protested against the inspectors' orders without protest. Miss Eva S. Clad, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary S. Clad, of Philadelphia, who were also on the liner, joined in the general denunciation of the new order. Miss Clad said she bought her aigrettes in Philadelphia and she would prove it.

At this speech Hennessy also renewed his accusation that McCall had paid for his Supreme Court nomination. He said there had been a dispute over money matters between McCall and the police inspector, McLaughlin, and that Warden Fallon, of the Tombs, was the referee, who decided that McCall should pay.

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(Continued On Second Page.)

FAVOR MERGER OF FIRE, POLICE AND HEALTH BOARDS

Whittet Would Place
Them With Other
Departments.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHARTER CHANGES

Department Heads Recommend
Amendments Giving Adminis-
trative Board Wider Powers
in Fixing Salaries of Those
Under Its Control—Pol-
lard to Prepare Plan.

Six department heads and two members of the Administrative Board responded last night to the invitation of the Council Committee on Charter Changes to come before it and make suggestions for amendments to the city's charter that would improve the relations between the board and the various city departments. Suggestions were submitted providing for these changes:

To abolish the Fire, Police and Health Boards, and to place these departments under the control of the Administrative Board.

To transfer to the board the duty of issuing and hearing of allegations for the paving of sidewalks and alleys—a service now performed by the Street Committee.

To give the board complete control over the location and construction of public drainage service, it appears, now performed by city committee or department.

To give the board the power to increase the salaries of officers in the departments under its control, and to relieve it from the duty of passing upon the salaries of employees and officers in departments not under its jurisdiction.

To authorize the board to settle, without reference to the Council, all claims arising for time lost on account of injuries to firemen employees while in the discharge of their duty.

Members Speak Freely.

Notwithstanding the conglomerate nature of the suggestions, including as it did representatives of independent departments—the members spoke freely of their difficulties and betrayed an evident desire to secure complete harmony between the various divisions of the city government. Members of the committee took turns in questioning the department heads and took particular pains to bring into the light the real situation of the departments with the Administrative Board.

The conference was attended by Chairman Whittet and Subchairman Hirschberg of the Administrative Board; City Attorney Pollard, City Engineer Bolling, Chief Joyner, of the Fire Department; Superintendent Cohn, of the Street Cleaning Department; Chief of the Police, Chief of the Department of Public Works, Chief of the Department of Health, and Alderman Puller and Councilmen Mills, Haddon and Ratcliffe, of the Charter Changes Committee.

Polard to Submit Plan.

Chairman Puller, of the committee, after interrogating the department heads, asked City Attorney Pollard to make such suggestions for changes in the charter as seemed to him desirable. The City Attorney asked for time to prepare a plan, and he will submit it at the next meeting to submit in writing a schedule of charter changes to take care of the suggestions.

The committee met again on November 14, at which time the City Attorney's report will be ready for consideration. It will include drafts for changes suggested by the conference, as well as changes which, in the opinion of the City Attorney, would tend to clarify the relations of the board and the city departments.

Chairman Whittet, of the Administrative Board, the first one to be questioned by the committee, stated that he had no specific complaint to make on the score of co-operation by the departments, but thought it was extremely desirable that the charter be amended in several sections to define more clearly the powers of the board, as distinguished from the powers of the Council and its committees. There was slight friction, he said, between the board and the Committees on Streets and Public Utilities.

While he was not prepared to say that the consolidation of the Fire, Police and Health Boards, under the Administrative Board, was desirable at just this time, Mr. Whittet was of the opinion that such a consolidation would prove wise and improve the efficiency of the city government. He spoke for himself, he said, and not for the board.

As to Allegations.

Mr. Whittet was of the firm opinion that the issuing and hearing of allegations for alley and sidewalk paving should be made one of the board's functions. The present system abounds in red tape and causes great delay. City Engineer Bolling concurred in recommending this change, and suggested further that the alleged question of grades be left to the board also. Mr. Bolling directed attention to the laxity of regulations governing the location and construction of public dumps, and strongly recommended that this duty be left to the board.

Subchairman Hirschberg endorsed the position of Mr. Whittet as to the consolidation of departments, and he replied to questions asked by him as to the placing of the Health Department under the board's control would make for better co-operation between that department and the Water Department, which, it appears, do not always work together without friction. The Health Department, said Mr. Hirschberg, makes frequent criticisms of the Water Department and its service, but being independent of the board, assumes no responsibility. The city, he thought, would benefit by an early change.

May Give Council Power.

The discussion as to the advisability of changing the charter to effect a consolidation of the independent with the board departments, brought from City Attorney Pollard the suggestion that the General Assembly might be asked

(Continued On Eleventh Page.)

C. E. BORDEN DIES UNEXPECTEDLY IN ATLANTIC CITY

Was Vice-President of
Virginia-Carolina
Chemical Co.

CONNECTED WITH MANY OTHER FIRMS

Started in Minor Position in Na-
vassa Guano Company, Worked
Up to General Manager and
President, and Then Be-
came Official in Larger
Corporation.

Charles Eugene Borden, a vice-president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and one of the best and most widely known citizens of Richmond, died at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, yesterday morning at 9:15 o'clock. Following his death, a letter written by himself, received here yesterday morning, a telegram from his brother, Herbert L. Borden, of New York, notified friends in Richmond of his death.

Mr. Borden had been suffering for some time from a general breakdown, and about three weeks ago went to Atlantic City on the advice of his physician. Letters received here reported that he was improving, and the news of his death brought a shock to all. A letter written by him came yesterday morning. Mr. Borden said that he was feeling better, and that he expected to be back in Richmond and at work some time during the first part of November. At 2:30 o'clock came the telegram announcing his death.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Mr. Borden was stricken with paralysis Monday night, and his condition became gradually worse. With his wife, he attended a board-walk playhouse in the early part of Monday evening, and appeared to be in his usual health when he reached the hotel. He was stricken soon after midnight, and his brother in New York was notified by telegram of his serious condition. Herbert Borden arrived in Atlantic City on the first train out of New York, but came an hour after his brother's death. The body was taken to Wilmington, N. C., for burial.

Mr. Borden was a native of Goldsboro, N. C. He was born on April 22, 1861, a son of the late Captain J. C. Borden. From his youth up to the time he became an official of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, he had lived in Wilmington, and twice married there. He first married Miss Whitehead, and his second wife was Miss Hattie Taylor, daughter of the late Colonel John D. Taylor. His wife, mother, three sisters—Mrs. E. R. Wooten, of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. A. B. Lynch, of New York, and Mrs. E. B. Borden, of the late Edwin Borden, general superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Rose From the Ranks.

Mr. Borden was a man who had virtually risen from the ranks. He began his career in the laboratory department of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, of which he was a member of the executive committee. He was promoted to the position of general manager and president. When that company was bought by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Mr. Borden moved to Charleston, S. C., and was placed in charge of the sales department of the company. He moved to Richmond in 1907, and became manager of the manufacturing department. Two years ago he was made assistant vice president, and in the summer of 1912 he was elected one of the three vice-presidents. An uncle, E. B. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. C., is a director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Board of Directors.

Mr. Borden was a member of the board of directors of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, a member of the executive committee of the National Fertilizer Association, a member of the executive committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association, vice president and treasurer of the Amalgamated Phosphate Company, and vice president of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Westmoreland Club, and was one of the founders of the Council Club, for the establishment of which he organized a subscription of \$10,000. He was secretary of the board of deacons of the Second Presbyterian Church.

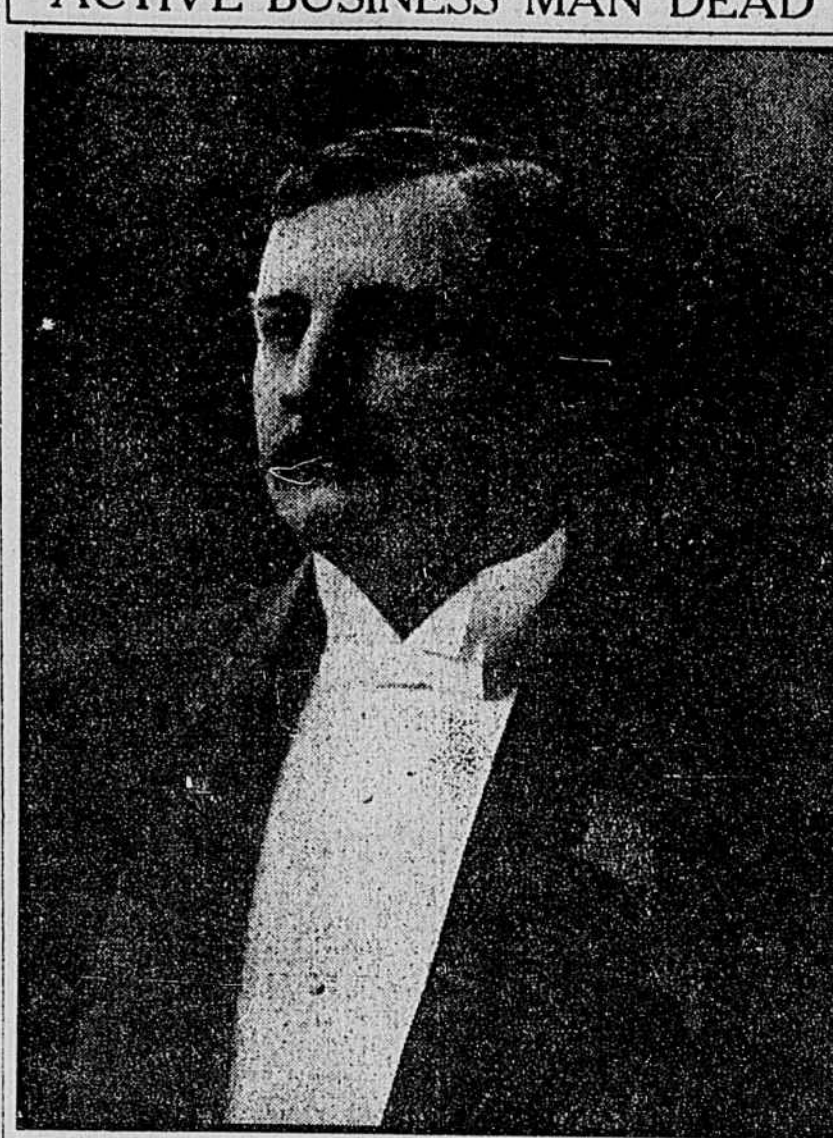
His home was at 218 Shafter Street, where Celia, an old family servant, was left in charge when her master and mistress went away. She was almost inconsolable when news of her master's death reached her yesterday afternoon, and sent a message to Mrs. Borden urging that she be allowed to accompany her to Wilmington.

In Ill Health Some Time.

Mr. and Mrs. Borden left here on October 3. He had been in ill health for some time, but improved somewhat, and spent a few hours each day at his office. On the advice of his physician, however, he decided to go away in an endeavor to recuperate, and went to Atlantic City. Mrs. Borden was in constant attendance, and was with him when he died.

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ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN DEAD



CHARLES G. GATES.

EQUALLY DIVIDED ON CURRENCY PLANS EXPIRES SUDDENLY

Six Senators for Administration
Measure and Six for Central
Bank Scheme.

WEALTHY AND PICTURESQUE CHAR- ACTER DIES IN DEPOT OF WESTERN TOWN.

Deadlock Is Threatened
To-Day Will Dispose
of Matter.

Washington, October 28.—A threatened deadlock in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee over the proposal to substitute a government-owned central bank for the regional reserve bank plan in the administration currency bill to-day became apparent when the committee began executive consideration of the measure. Discussion was confined to the central reserve bank scheme, and while no vote was taken, the debate disclosed six Senators for the government-controlled central bank plan in the administration currency bill to-day became apparent when the committee began executive consideration of the measure.

The five Republicans on the committee—Senators Weeks, McLean, Nelson, Crawford and Bristow—argued for the central bank scheme. They were joined by Senator Hitchcock, who has opposed the administration bill in many of its provisions. Senators Reed and Owen, however, were in the minority. Other Democrats for the administration plan.

The vote was delayed until to-morrow, and Chairman Owen, at the close of this evening's session, said he believed the administration plan finally would be adopted.

Expected Action To-Day.

"Both sides have shown a conciliatory disposition," he said, "and I believe the vote to-morrow will dispose of the matter to everybody's satisfaction. The matter will be thoroughly discussed before a vote is taken."

Members of the committee to-night expressed the belief that, in view of the opposition to the central bank scheme, that plan would be rejected, but that the committee would take advantage of the President's concession to reduce the number of regional reserve banks provided for by the bill from twelve to as low as four or five.

A compromise plan along these lines yesterday was suggested by Professor J. W. Jenks. Under his scheme the profits of the Federal reserve banks would be pooled and distributed by the Federal reserve board among the banks in proportion to the capital stock. The reserves would be pooled under the control of the Federal board. This, Professor Jenks said, would unify the system.

The influence of the President and the knowledge that the House will not adopt a central bank plan even if owned and managed by the government, it was admitted this evening by the members of the committee, was a factor in the decision to-night.

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POWERS CONSENT TO AWAIT ACTION BY UNITED STATES

Plan for Future Treat-
ment of Mexico Will
Be Submitted.

MAY ACT TOGETHER TO OUST HUERTA

Bryan Does Not Indicate Nature
of Contemplated Negotiations
With Foreign Governments.
General Felix Diaz Takes
Refuge on American
War Vessel.

Washington, October 28.—Three European nations—Great Britain, Germany and France—have agreed to adopt no new policy toward Mexico until the government of the United States can submit for their consideration a definite plan for the future treatment of the revolution-torn republic.

That a request of the powers to await a proposal regarding Mexico from this government has been made, and that the three great European nations had yielded to the request late to-day, was announced by Secretary Bryan.

President Wilson was en route to Washington from the South when the announcement was made, and the Secretary of State did not indicate what would be the nature of the contemplated negotiations with the foreign governments. The President arrived here late to-night, and planned to confer early to-morrow with Mr. Bryan.

When the powers of the world will be presented has not been determined, but the belief prevails that reasonable time will be given for the announcement from the American government in Mexico of the result of last Sunday's election for a new government.

Concerted Effort Probable.

That this announcement will be that the election of a new President for because of the insufficiency of the vote still is the expectation of officials here, and it is believed President Wilson discussed the matter to-night. Rear Admiral Fletcher was notified by Secretary Bryan that political refugees can be shielded only temporarily.

Admiral Fletcher, who is in command of the American fleet in Mexico, notified the Washington government early in the day that Diaz, with two Mexican companions and an American, had been granted asylum on the Wheeling after learning that their lives were endangered. The admiral asked for instructions as to their disposition.

The State Department first instructed him to inquire of the Mexican refugees where they wished to go. Later the department notified the admiral that if the refugees could be placed on a vessel, they should be transferred from war vessel. They may be placed aboard a commercial liner bound for New York or Havana, as they choose.

May Be Placed on Ship.

It was said to-night here that Diaz and his friends would ask to be placed aboard an American-bound ship, and that if such disposition could be made, Admiral Fletcher would permit them to remain aboard one of the American ships in Mexican waters.

As for the future treatment of Mexico by the United States and other nations, there has been much discussion both here and abroad. President Wilson, in two public speeches, has outlined the policy of international co-operation with all Latin American nations, and from France and England have come assurances of a desire to cooperate with the United States upon some international question in Mexico, and good government in Mexico.

Many also has signified a desire to enter such a co-operative peace-making enterprise.

That all the foreign nations are looking to the United States to take the initiative is certain, and the situation presented makes it imperative that this government submit a plan.

The United States several days ago requested the powers to await a proposal, and since that time the note has been in preparation. It is declared that the United States will demand the elimination of Huerta from the government, which arose after the revolt against Madero, and provide for a constitutional election in Mexico, which can be recognized by the United States.

Huerta Expected to Yield.

With Great Britain, Germany and France joining the United States in a demand for Huerta's resignation, it has been confidently asserted by high officials here that a new government could be established without intervention.

This would necessitate a cessation of all hostilities and co-operation on the part of Mexico, and co-operation on the part of the United States.

An evidence of the sincerity of France in the proposed co-operative Mexican policy to-day came in a request from the French government that the United States should protect her nationals in San Ignacio, Sinaloa, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The State Department received the request late in the day and to-night was making plans to accede to it.

Democrats Will Win

Senator James Predicts Victory in New Jersey.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, October 28.—Glowing predictions of Democratic success in New Jersey gubernatorial elections this fall were brought to the White House this afternoon. Senator James, of Kentucky, fresh from a speaking tour in the State, said:

"The Democrats are going to win New Jersey by a big majority. The party has a good, clean ticket in the field, and the sentiment is strong among the voters that support of the ticket will virtually mean support of President Wilson."

President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and members of the Jersey delegations to Congress will go up next Tuesday to vote.